

# THE INDIANA PRO BONO COMMISSION

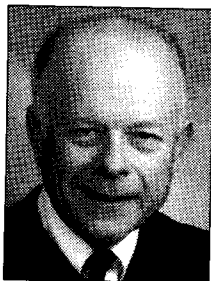
*Bridging the Gap to Justice*



A PROMOTIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO INDIANA LAWYER

# Bridging the gap to justice

By **Hon. William C. Lee**, Chair, Indiana Pro Bono Commission



Lee

This is my first report as Chair of the Indiana Pro Bono Commission. At the outset I want to acknowledge the enormous contributions of my predecessor, Phil Burt, for his service as Chair of the Commission and for his longstanding efforts on behalf of pro bono in Indiana, as well as his great personal generosity in helping the Commission through some very lean times. The ABA Pro Bono Award which he received at last year's ABA convention was certainly well deserved. He will be a tough act to follow. I also wish to acknowledge the invaluable assistance and support that I have received from Monica Fennell, the Executive Director of the Commission, and Chuck Dunlap, the Executive Director of the Indiana Bar Foundation. I have enjoyed working with them and think that they are both very effective in their respective positions. Finally, I wish to acknowledge the spirit of cooperation and collegiality that I have experienced from the members of the Commission in our meetings and in doing the work of the Commission. I have been very impressed with the degree of dedication of Pro Bono Commission members and look forward to continuing to work with them.

The first six months of my tenure have been spent assessing where we are now and where we should be going in light of the evolving interest rate environment and its impact on our funding. The issue to which I believe the Commission should assign top priority is the interest rates paid on IOLTA accounts by the depository banks. On July 1, 2005, the Indiana Supreme Court adopted two rule changes which significantly affected

the funding available to the Commission from IOLTA accounts.

One rule changed IOLTA from an "opt-out" program to a universal program, which required all lawyers in Indiana to participate. That rule change, which received considerable attention, will add a significant number of new participants and, although imposing a rather time-consuming administrative process on the Indiana Bar Foundation in checking participation, will work itself out.

A second rule change, which received considerably less attention but is considerably more significant, is a change in Rule 1.15(f)(5) which now requires financial institutions to pay rates of interest on IOLTA accounts comparable to interest rates paid on comparable non-IOLTA accounts held by the financial institution. Prior to this rule change banks were permitted to pay whatever rate of interest they wished. In light of the substantial changes in the interest rate environment over the past year, this rule should have led to a substantial increase in IOLTA revenues to the Commission. Unfortunately, this increase has not materialized as rapidly or as completely as it should have, although the situation is improving substantially as I write this. Chuck Dunlap and I have been conducting regional workshops with banks around the state in order to communicate more effectively on this issue. Chuck has also been pursuing this issue very diligently. I believe it is the Commission's responsibility to see that there is complete compliance with this rule, and we will be pursuing the matter as a top priority. The Commission and the Foundation will be issuing periodic public reports detailing the interest rates paid by all of the financial institutions that hold IOLTA accounts. I would ask you to carefully review those reports, and if your bank appears to be underperforming, please

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## New role for federal judge

By **Alaina Byers**, Indiana Pro Bono Commission intern and University of Dayton School of Law student

In July 2005, the Indiana Pro Bono Commission welcomed a new Chair to its ranks, Judge William C. Lee from Fort Wayne, Indiana. Judge Lee has taken over the position held by Phil Burt, a Fort Wayne attorney.

Judge Lee was appointed to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Indiana in 1981 by President Ronald Reagan. He became Chief Judge of that court on January 1, 1997, and is now a Senior Judge.

Before he was appointed to the federal bench, Judge Lee served as a Deputy and Chief Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for Allen County, and as United States Attorney for the Northern District of Indiana. He was also a partner in the law firms of Parry, Krueckeberg & Lee, and Hunt, Suedhoff, Borrer, Eilbacher & Lee. In 1979, Judge Lee was elected to Fellowship in the American College of Trial Lawyers. In 1988 he was named Trial Judge of the Year by the Indiana Trial Lawyers Association. He was also awarded an Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree from Huntington College in 1999 and has lectured and written extensively on trial practice and procedure.

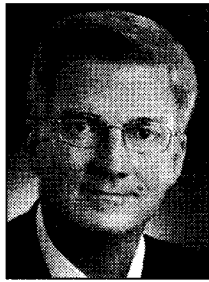
Judge Lee presently lives in Fort Wayne with his wife, Judith Lee, and together they have three children, Catherine, Mark and Richard. Judge Lee earned his A.B. from Yale University in 1959, where he was a Griffin Scholar, and earned his J.D. from the University of Chicago Law School in 1962, where he was a Weymouth Kirkland Scholar.

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**On the cover:** Attorney Jimmie McMillian (left) gives advice to Sammie Davis at a Talk to a Lawyer Today walk-in site at Martin University. IL photo/Robin Jerstad

# Working together to increase access to justice

By **James W. Riley, Jr.**,  
Indiana State Bar  
Association  
President



Riley

Many low-income Hoosiers receive legal services they require thanks to the substantial financial resources and time provided by Indiana lawyers to support *pro bono publico* services. These legal services are delivered through the Indiana Pro Bono Commission, with the collaboration of the Indiana State Bar Association,

the Indiana Bar Foundation, and the Indiana Supreme Court. The work of the Pro Bono Commission complements that of Indiana Legal Services and local legal aid and other programs, all dedicated to the same goal: providing all Hoosiers with access to justice.

IOLTA has provided crucial funding of *pro bono* efforts around the state. There are now 153 participating banks in the state, 21 more than last year. \$488,500 in IOLTA funding was allocated last year to the 14 *pro bono* district programs to fund projects for the specific legal needs of each community. This IOLTA funding will increase as market interest rates rise, and as more

banks offer interest at rates even higher than market rates in recognition of the importance of the mission financed with funds from IOLTA.

Indiana lawyers donated more than 20,000 hours of their time last year to provide legal assistance to the needy. Their efforts included giving legal advice over the telephone, providing legal advice and services, and taking cases to court. This service by Indiana lawyers provided direct benefits to the recipients of their professional expertise and advice. Indiana lawyers are to be commended for their dedicated support of *pro bono publico* services for Hoosiers in need. •

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# Indiana sets example for other states

By **Monica A. Fennell**, Executive Director, Indiana Pro Bono Commission



Fennell

Indiana's judge-led, grassroots-driven pro bono structure has been a model for other states for several years. Judges have played a key role in the success of a statewide pro bono partnership that includes the Indiana Supreme Court, the Indiana Bar Foundation, the Indiana State Bar Association and the Indiana Pro Bono Commission. With the new amendments to the Indiana Code of Judicial Conduct, the Indiana Supreme Court continues to lead the country in encouraging and promoting judicial involvement in pro bono.

Effective January 1, 2006, Canon 4(C) of the Indiana Code of Judicial Conduct now includes language that says that a judge "may engage in activities intended to encourage attorneys to perform pro bono services, including participating in events to recognize attorneys who do pro bono work." Previously, there was no such explicit mention in the judicial code regarding

pro bono work.

In promoting pro bono, judges must, of course, maintain their integrity and impartiality. A judge's extrajudicial activities cannot demean the judicial office or interfere with the proper performance of judicial duties (Canon 4(A)).

The Commentary to Canon 4(C)(3)(b) now contains a delineation of ethically acceptable judicial involvement in pro bono: "...recruiting attorneys to do pro bono work, participating in events to recognize attorneys who do pro bono work, establishing general procedural or scheduling accommodations for pro bono attorneys as feasible, and acting in an advisory capacity to pro bono programs." With this amendment, the Indiana Supreme Court makes it clear that there are many things that judges can do to promote pro bono without violating their ethics rules.

The judicial code's examples of acceptable judicial pro bono activities echo those of Resolution VII of the Conference of Chief Justices (adopted 1997). Citing the gap between the legal needs of the poor and the

resources available to meet them, this resolution encourages "judges to:

- recruit lawyers to do pro bono work
- participate in events to recognize lawyers who do pro bono work
- consider special procedural or scheduling accommodations for lawyers who are volunteering their services

- act in an advisory capacity to pro bono programs."

In addition to the activities noted in the recent amendment to the judicial code, judges can write thank-you letters to

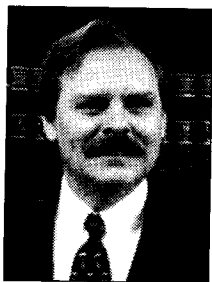
attorney volunteers and write articles about pro bono for newspapers, magazines and bar publications. Judges can give speeches on pro bono topics and speak at CLE seminars for pro bono attorneys. Other ideas include sponsoring a judicial resolution supporting pro bono.

The involvement of judges in encouraging and emphasizing the importance of pro bono is crucial. Low-income Hoosiers who need free legal assistance greatly benefit from this judicial involvement in pro bono and the resulting increased access to justice. •

**...there are many things that judges can do to promote pro bono...**

## A new generation for pro bono

By **Hon. L. Mark Bailey**, Indiana Court of Appeals, First District



Bailey

The term "mentor" is derived from the name of the tutor of Telemachus in Homer's *Odyssey*.

A mentor is defined as a close, trusted, and experienced counselor or guide. Generally, we think of a mentor as a teacher, tutor, or coach.

Who was your teacher? What lessons did you learn? Do you have the

experience to become a coach? Through our words, deeds and actions, we are always learning and always teaching. When your legacy is considered, what lessons will your "students" recall?

When I began the practice of law, Harry Wilson served as my teacher. There were numerous lawyers that Harry coached throughout the years. Some of these lawyers were in his employ, some employed him, and some were opposing counsel. The advice that Harry gave was at times welcomed, at times resented, but always useful. As he was occasionally heard to say, "you may not like me, but

you will respect me." This was another way to say, "listen, I have something to teach you." Harry passed recently, but his lessons live on in the practices of trial attorneys throughout this State and across this country. His mentoring has improved the lives of countless attorneys and clients who benefited from the time Mr. Wilson took to teach through his words, deeds, and actions. Harry has left a great legacy and will be missed.

The pro bono effort in Indiana provides an opportunity to teach, tutor, and coach. As an organized effort, pro bono in Indiana has been around for

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# Indiana's IOLTA program enters new era

By **Charles Dunlap**,  
Executive Director,  
Indiana Bar  
Foundation



Dunlap

On July 1, 2005 Indiana's Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts (IOLTA) program became mandatory for all attorneys as outlined by the Indiana Supreme Court's revision of Rule 1.15 of the Indiana Rules of Professional Conduct. Since joining the other 30 states that require mandatory program participation for lawyers, Indiana's IOLTA program has made significant strides.

The immediate impact of the program's conversion is evident in the dramatic increase of nearly 100% of the average monthly income. The first half of 2005 earned an average \$49,813.83 each month in IOLTA revenue, but, with the program change in July, the average monthly income the last half of 2005 reached \$96,109. This extraordinary increase shows promising projections for next year's funding for the pro bono districts and exciting possibilities that a funding increase brings.

An increase in average monthly income isn't the only part of the program to experience significant growth. During the 2005 calendar year, over 1,200 addi-

tional IOLTA accounts were added. This brought the total number of accounts to over 3,500, representing a 33% increase. The most extraordinary growth is evident when comparing the total monthly revenue of December 2004 to that of December 2005. The monthly income for December 2004 was just under \$37,000, compared to monthly income of just over \$109,000 for December 2005.

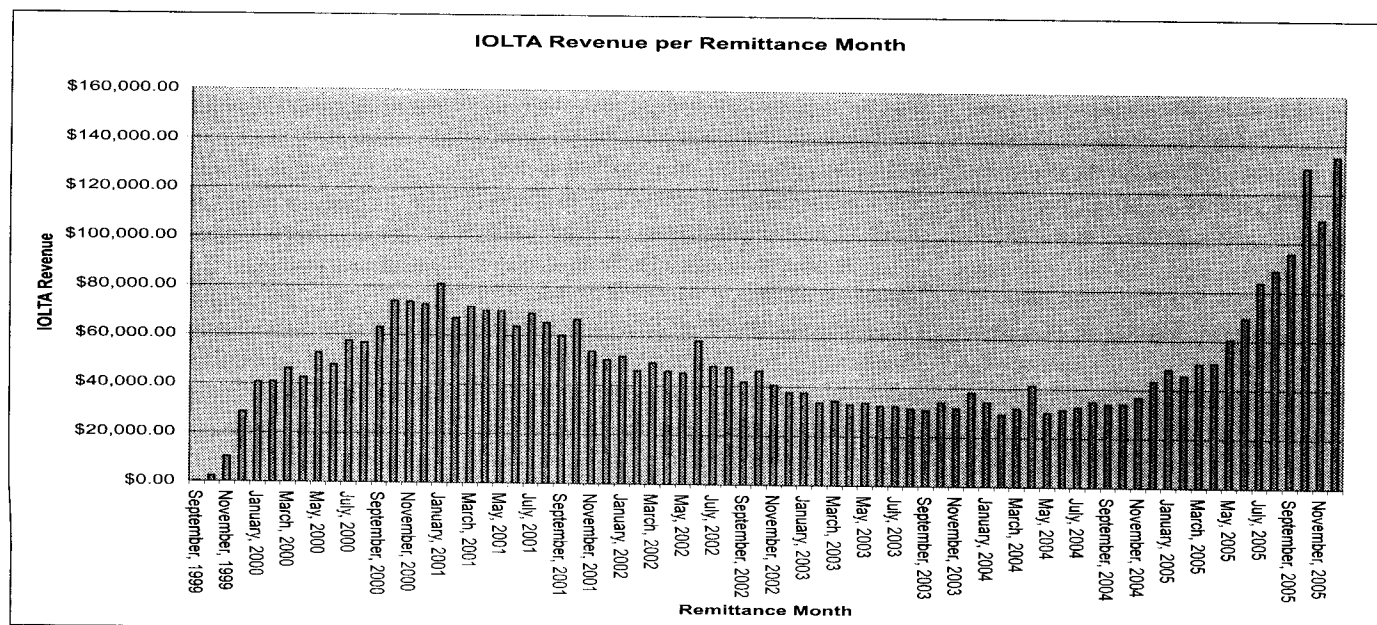
This dramatic increase is not only due to the IOLTA program conversion to mandatory participation, but also the increasing interest rate environment. The interest rate environment has increased significantly over the past year, boosting IOLTA rates over 200%.

As the IOLTA program enters a new era as a mandatory program, the increased revenue will help on several fronts. First and foremost, it will allow more resources to benefit the entire state, assisting each local pro bono district's efforts. This in turn provides more resources and support for attorneys volunteering their time and expertise to pro bono cases through their local district and ultimately affords more needy Hoosiers with the access to the justice system that they deserve and need. Since our system of justice is built on the foundation of equal access to justice for everyone, this not only helps society, but it is also one of the best ways for the legal

community to improve its reputation within the community at large.

Another key aspect of an increase in IOLTA income is the ability to begin a reserve fund for the first time since the program was implemented. As we have seen and experienced already, a healthy reserve fund is crucial to the long-term stability and reliability of the IOLTA program as a funding mechanism for Indiana's pro bono program. We are extremely fortunate to have such strong supporters as Phil and Barbara Burt from Fort Wayne, who stepped in last year to alleviate a gap in funding for the pro bono districts through their own philanthropy. While it is an unbelievable benefit to have such strong supporters, we never want to be in the position to have to hope for something that extraordinary. Building a reserve is an important step in providing for the program long term.

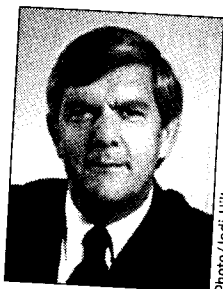
Since the IOLTA program began in 1998, it has helped fund many grassroots programs around the state and helped us move closer to the ultimate goal of equal access to justice for all of Indiana's citizens. While many things have changed since then, one thing that has not is the tremendous support that the attorneys, judges, bankers, local and state bar associations, and many others have shown for the IOLTA program. With this continued support, we are confident that the future will be even brighter. •



# Balance professional and public service

*Making service part of the workplace is good for the profession and the public*

By **Michael S. Greco**  
President, American  
Bar Association



Greco

Photo/Jodi Hilton

Most lawyers feel a keen responsibility to the public, vividly being demonstrated now by the thousands of lawyers who are volunteering to assist victims of this year's hurricanes. Increasingly, however, lawyers today are facing the more rigorous demands of modern practice, which deplete time and energy for *pro bono* and public service work.

This tension between the law's public interest roots and today's business realities must be addressed for the good of the profession and society.

Caught between an altruistic spirit and the bottom line, some lawyers now feel less fulfilled in their professional work. Worse, the public's need for volunteer legal services remains severe. Facilitating *pro bono* and public service can be good for a legal employer's business, enriches lawyers' lives and helps communities in need.

I have appointed the Commission on the Renaissance of Idealism in the Legal Profession to help lawyers strike a better balance in their law practices, allowing them to perform public service, volunteer legal assistance to those in need, help improve their communities and, in the process, find greater fulfillment in their legal careers. The commission is led by Honorary Co-chairs U.S. Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Theodore C. Sorensen, special counsel to President John F. Kennedy, and is chaired by Mark D. Agrast of Washington, D.C.

The need for this commission is great. An ABA survey this year, *Supporting Justice: A Report on the Pro bono Work of America's Lawyers*, brings into relief the strained relationship between our profession's ideals and

practices. Of the 86 percent of lawyers who reported doing some form of *pro bono* work in a year, 70 percent said a "sense of professional duty" and "personal satisfaction" were top motivating factors and 43 percent named "recognition of the needs of the poor" as another. At the same time, 69 percent of these lawyers said "lack of time" and 15 percent said "employer-related issues" were among the top inhibitors to doing more *pro bono* work. These competing interests must be balanced.

More distressing is the need for greater access to legal services in America, especially in low-income communities. Despite *pro bono* and legal aid lawyers' best efforts, America's poor cannot obtain the legal assistance they need. The American Bar Association's most recent study on access to justice showed that 80 percent of the poor's legal needs go unmet each year. *Closing the Justice Gap*, a Legal Services Corporation study this year, yielded a similar result. This is a sad fact in a country with such vast resources.

Devastation wrought by hurricanes this year – the legal reverberations of which will be felt for years to come – has only compounded this severe need for greater access to legal services.

I charged the commission with developing workplace policies and practices that would enable lawyers to do more *pro bono* and public service and address these pressing professional and national needs. The commission already has developed a product with immense potential: the *Pro bono and Public Service Best Practices Resource Guide*.

The guide is a free online clearinghouse of more than 160 successful *pro bono* and public service programs from all practice areas. Lawyers interested in implementing such initiatives at their workplace may use best practices in the guide as models, drawing on other lawyers' ideas and experiences. The guide can be searched by three

In District One, one *pro bono* client was not merely "satisfied" with attorney Shaun T. Olson's representation in assisting her in clearing title to her residence, which she inherited along with siblings from her deceased mother, she "couldn't have asked for more." He not only treated her with courtesy but "with patience too."

categories – initiative type, practice setting and organizational partnerships – as well as by keyword.

In addition, legal employers who have implemented effective *pro bono* programs and public service projects are encouraged to submit them online for inclusion in the guide so their ideas may benefit others in the profession and people in need of assistance.

The guide's potential to help the profession and the public will only grow with greater use. As more lawyers submit best practices, the guide will become more valuable, and as more lawyers consult the guide, *pro bono* and public service activity will increase, adding balance to lawyer lives and benefiting the countless people needing services only lawyers can provide.

When I took office as president of the ABA, I issued a call to action asking all lawyers to do more *pro bono* and public service, but I am not asking lawyers to do it alone. I urge you to visit the commission's website [www.abanet.org/renaissance](http://www.abanet.org/renaissance), to learn from the Best Practices Resource Guide, and to help others by submitting your own.

It is time for lawyers to balance professional interests with the public interest. The needs of society, and the future of our profession, depend on it.



# Baseball event recognizes volunteer attorneys

By **Judith H. Stanton**,  
Plan Administrator, District 1

At their third annual honors night, which began at Bennigan's and ended at the baseball stadium of the Gary SouthShore Railcats, Northwest Indiana judges and lawyers honored the 196 attorneys who volunteered in the past year to provide free legal services to 217 individuals, families and children who cannot otherwise afford legal representation. These legal services, provided in the seven-county First Judicial District, are valued at more than \$390,000. The Committee also received a \$5,000 donation from the Legacy Foundation, Lake County's community foundation.

Court of Appeals Judge Nancy Vaidik participated in the award ceremonies and also entertained the stadium crowd, throwing out the ceremonial first pitch and leading the singing of "Take Me Out to the Ballgame" during the 7th inning stretch.

Indiana Bar Foundation Executive Director Charles Dunlap recognized three local banks—Bank Calumet, Mercantile Bank, and Peoples Bank. These banks are leaders in the interest rates paid on lawyers' trust accounts in the IOLTA program. The IOLTA program funds the 14 judicial district pro bono committees.

The First District Pro Bono Committee named Attorney R. Cordell Funk of Hammond as the recipient of the prestigious Komyatte "Access to Justice" Award for 2005. This award, named for long-standing legal and community volunteer Attorney Richard P. Komyatte, is awarded for outstanding contributions to the goal of access to justice for all.

Komyatte described Funk's contributions as a volunteer attorney known for regularly assuming and diligently pursuing complicated family law cases. He recognized Funk's efforts to develop both pro se and sliding scale fee projects as chair of the Lake County Bar Association Family Law Section and his ongoing support of pro bono efforts as president-elect of the Lake County Bar Association.

Judge Vaidik told the assembled attorneys how much the Indiana bench cher-



*Legacy Foundation Executive Director Nancy Johnson presents \$5,000 check to Judge William Davis, Chair of First Judicial District Pro Bono Committee, along with committee members Nancy Kelly and Richard Komyatte, and Clyde Compton, ISBA immediate past-president.*

ishes their contributions to the representation of clients who might otherwise appear pro se, or not at all, to pursue their critical legal issues. Attorney Clyde Compton of Merrillville, immediate past-president of the Indiana State Bar Association, concluded the ceremonies by citing the essential part which pro bono services play in the legal profession. Compton commended the First District attorneys for more than \$390,000 of pro bono services donated during 2004 and over 1,300 individuals who have been served since the creation of the IOLTA-funded pro bono district committee in 2001.

Eight attorneys who contributed at least 50 pro bono hours in the past year were also honored: Richard Busse, Porter County, 50 hours; Earl Walton, Jasper County, 54 hours; Laura Bottando, Lake County, 63 hours; Julie Glade, Lake County, 71 hours; Karen Szumlanski, Lake County, 73 hours; Teresa Hollandsworth, Lake County, 76 hours; J. Douglas Angel, Lake County, 135 hours; and Cheryl Kuechenberg, Lake County, 287 hours.

For Angel, Kuechenberg and Walton this was their second year contributing over 50 pro bono hours. Kuechenberg, who was recently appointed a Magistrate

for Lake Circuit Court, was given a special "SuperStar" statuette for her extraordinary amount of donated hours, many of which were as guardian ad litem or mediator in family court cases. Kuechenberg indicated that the statuette will occupy a prominent position on her desk, in order to encourage attorneys who come to her court to follow in her footsteps as pro bono volunteers.

Another 40 attorneys were also cited for contributing between 10 and 50 pro bono hours: Lake County attorneys Scott Bilse, Stephen C. Bower, Jim B. Brown, Michael Deppe, John Dull, Margaret Galvin, Geoffrey G. Giorgi, Edw. Grimmer, Lynn Hammond, Calvin Hawkins, Lenore Heaphey, Kristen Hill, Andrea Knish, Andrew Kraemer, James Krajewski, Gerald Kray, Paul Leonard Jr., Don Levinson, Kevin Marshall, Frank Martinez III, Thomas O'Donnell, J.J. Stankiewicz, Lemuel Stigler, Jill Swope, Deb Dzcaepanski, Cheryl B. Wells, Richard Wolter Jr., David Wilson, Rebecca Wyatt, and Harry Zembillas; John Potter and Ned Tonner, Jasper County; Ralph Howes, and Robert C. Szilagyi, LaPorte County; Laura Stafford and Robert Szilagyi, Porter County; Alan Hizer, Pulaski County; and Cassandra

# Luncheon honors District 2 pro bono attorneys

By **Sherry Clarke**,  
Plan Administrator, District 2

On November 10, 2005, District 2 Pro Bono Legal Services Committee co-sponsored a luncheon program to honor the more than 100 St. Joseph County attorneys who rendered pro bono service in 2004 and 2005.

Indiana Legal Services and the St. Joseph County Bar Association helped to organize and sponsor the event, which was held in the Barnes & Thornburg Conference Center at the South Bend Marriott. The law firm of Baker & Daniels contributed the lunches for approximately 50 lawyers and judges who attended.

Judge Jenny Pitts Manier, chair of the District 2 Committee, presented plaques specially recognizing the service of attorneys Stephen Drendall and Thomas Shaffer for most cases accepted, and the service of attorneys James Burke and Kristin Fox for most number of hours contributed.

Judge David Dreyer, Marion County Superior Court, was the principle speaker at the luncheon. Judge Dreyer shared results of his research of the origins and development of pro bono service by attorneys in the United States. He noted that the private bar has consistently provided free or reduced-fee service to those in need,

*"It's very rewarding to help someone who is at risk. Most of my pro bono clients have a history of abuse, have limited skills and are so glad to have someone listen and help them."*

*—Lynn W. O'Neal, Attorney at Law, Greenfield, IN,  
Hancock County, District 8*

and also supported provision of such services by both bar-sponsored and government-funded programs. Despite these efforts, up to 80% of the legal needs of low-income persons go unmet each year. •

## ND law student receives award for advocacy clinic

By **Elizabeth McGrath**,  
Notre Dame Law School student

Third-year student Adrienne Lyles-Chockley is the first student in Notre Dame Law School's history to receive the Public Service Law Network Worldwide's Pro Bono Publico Award.

The award recognizes Lyles-Chockley's efforts to establish Social Justice Services, an advocacy clinic in Benton Harbor, Michigan. Lyles-Chockley does not provide legal advice, but distributes written information on a variety of topics, including consumer issues, domestic violence, family law, and the legal process.

Public Service Law Network Worldwide is a network of 160 law schools and more than 12,000 law-related public interest organizations in the United States and around the world. Although the award is non-monetary, Lyles-Chockley hopes the award will help the clinic gain momentum.

"I think Adrienne exemplifies our mission," said Erika Harriord-McLaren, assistant director for the school's Career Services Office. Notre



*Adrienne Lyles-Chockley receives pro bono award, accompanied by Carla DeVelder, Director of Career Services*

Dame Law School's motto is "Educating a different kind of lawyer." Lyles-Chockley's awareness, initiative and caring attitude make her a role model for other students, said Harriord-McLaren, who nominated her for the award.

Lyles-Chockley plans to provide free

legal advice to low-income residents out of the clinic, once she graduates and passes the bar. Her goal is to specialize in housing and employment discrimination, landlord-tenant disputes, domestic violence and sexual assault, land use and real estate, public assistance, and environmental remediation. •



# Clinics provide real-life legal experience

By **Elizabeth McGrath**,  
Notre Dame Law School student

Seated beside a Rwandan refugee in South Bend, second-year law student Dorothy Hassaram sorted through forms as she tried to help her client reunite her African family in the United States.

Notre Dame Law School's Legal Aid Clinic, which provides both general civil and immigration services, was one of the reasons Hassaram chose to study at the school. As a native of Manila, in the Philippines, Hassaram had worked closely with the immigrant community since moving to Los Angeles in 1999. Today, she is inspired by the people she meets at the clinic. She is inspired by the clinic faculty for the passion they bring to their work and by the clients for what they have endured.

"A lot of them have been through so much and they sit in front of you, telling you their story and you wonder, 'How did you come to be sitting in front of me?'" Hassaram said. "They're so strong and I admire them."

The legal clinic is one of several classes where Notre Dame students can earn academic credit while providing pro bono services to the South Bend community. Another class, Law and Poverty, allows students to choose a local organization that serves low-income populations. The students intern while they research academic papers about poverty-related issues. Also, students can conduct an externship with the St. Joseph County Public Defender's Office for academic credit.

Roughly 40 students work at the Legal Aid Clinic each semester in one of two divisions, according to Professor Robert Jones, director of the clinic. The immigration division provides



*Notre Dame Law Student Monica Patankar speaks at St. Margaret's House*

services for clients from all over the world, including those who seek asylum after fleeing persecution in Africa, Central America and Eastern Europe, Jones said. The general civil services division assists low-income clients, primarily with consumer issues, landlord tenant issues, mental health issues, and elder law.

Students act as the lead attorneys in their cases and work under the close supervision of the faculty. Students may be responsible for the initial inter-

view with the client, discovery, fact-finding, developing the case theory, or conducting the hearing or trial. The clinic handles 200 to 300 cases at any given time, Jones said. Nearly all of the clinic's clients come from referrals by other agencies, since the clin-

ic does not have the support staff to handle phone calls for assistance directly.

"We're the only legal services provider in northern Indiana that's providing free legal services to asylum

seekers," he said.

Hassaram said the clinic has helped her apply the knowledge she learned during her first year in law school, a time when students are immersed in textbooks and surrounded almost entirely by other law students. Last semester, she worked with four clients. Some of the clients were applying for asylum because they had been persecuted in their home country. Others were petitioning for residency under the Violence Against Women Act, which allows non-citizens to self-petition if they are abused by a spouse that is a citizen or permanent resident.

"I like working with the clients," Hassaram said. "Sometimes they come and have no idea what's going on status-wise, immigration-wise. It's nice to talk to them sitting in front of you and know you're helping them."

The clinic's general civil services division has experienced a large demand for consumer-related issues, particularly mortgage fraud, Jones said. For example, clients may report oppressive terms or that a contractor has taken their money without delivering what was promised.

"There are a lot of situations where we're trying to help people save their homes where they've been defrauded

See **NOTRE DAME** page 22

**"A lot of them have been through so much and they sit in front of you, telling you their story and you wonder, 'How did you come to be sitting in front of me?'"**

*Law student Dorothy Hassaram*

# Volunteers honored for past service

By **Judith Whitelock**,  
Plan Administrator, District 3

District 3 ended 2005 with the knowledge that pro bono was indeed alive and well in Northeast Indiana.

We have a variety of ways for people to provide pro bono services and the number of individuals participating has grown to 271. Individual representation, clinic services, mental health representation, legal line advice, Talk To A Lawyer Today event, guardian ad litem services, and financial support are all examples of opportunities for attorneys in our area.

J. Philip Burt of Burt Blee Dixon Sut-

ton and Bloom was a recipient of the American Bar Association Pro Bono Publico Award for 2005. A large contingent of colleagues from Allen County and throughout Indiana traveled to Chicago for the awards event in August. There is an excellent videotape of the award winners and their work, and it is available for anyone to use to showcase pro bono possibilities at [http://www.abanet.org/legal-services/probono/pbp\\_current\\_recipients.html](http://www.abanet.org/legal-services/probono/pbp_current_recipients.html).

Burt was also recognized by the Indiana Bar Foundation for his devotion to pro bono with the President's Award at the Shepard Dinner at the

Indiana State Bar Association fall meeting in Indianapolis. Yvette Gaff Kleven and Douglas R. Adelsperger of Skekloff, Adelsperger and Kleven were also honored by the Indiana Bar Foundation at the Shepard Dinner for their long-time work representing pro bono clients and for their special roles in the implementation of the decision to have an independent pro bono program in District 3. They have continued to provide strong on-going support for the program.

The 2006 Talk To A Lawyer Today, held on Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, was a great success. The 35 volunteer attorneys met with and talked to several hundred people on that day. Eight paralegals helped with initial problem-gathering information and logistics. There was good media coverage



**INDIANA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION**  
*Serving the legal profession and the public*

**The  
Indiana State Bar Association  
congratulates**

**J. Philip Burt**

**of Fort Wayne, Ind.,**

**on receiving the**

**2005**

**Pro Bono Publico Award**

*Presented by the ABA's Standing Committee  
on Pro Bono & Public Service*



*Phil Burt and Intern Alaina Byers celebrate Burt's Indiana Bar Foundation Presidential Award at the Shepard Dinner*

by local television stations, newspapers, and radio. There were other donations from the community to support the day's event. The people who attended were overwhelmingly enthusiastic in their appreciation for the advice given and for the continuation of the project.

The legal community of District 3 continues to have great vision for the future of pro bono in our area and to work steadily toward the fulfillment of that dream. •

# Districts 4 and 5 share history and resources

By **Ed Stachowicz**, Plan Administrator,  
Districts 4 and 5

Districts 4 and 5 share a long history of providing pro bono services, and, under Indiana's unique IOLTA program, they are now sharing resources to meet the specific needs of their respective low-income populations. Both Howard County (District 5) and Montgomery County (District 4) Bar Associations have operated legal aid programs utilizing pro bono attorneys for many years. In the early 1980's all the remaining counties in Districts 4 and 5 developed Volunteer Lawyer Panels (VLPs) administered by the Lafayette Indiana Legal Services office.

With the advent of Indiana's IOLTA program, both districts decided to maintain the system of Volunteer Lawyer Panels. Neither district hired a district administrator with IOLTA funding, utilizing the Indiana Legal Services Lafayette office Pro Bono Coordinator to oversee and implement the district plans. The Indiana Legal Services office utilizes community volunteers to conduct intake for potential



Plan administrators Ed Stachowicz, Laurie Boyd, Sherry Clarke and Judy Whitelock

clients. Jennifer Miller, the Pro Bono Coordinator, screens for eligibility and makes referrals to the VLPs. Indiana Legal Services provides malpractice insurance for cases handled through the VLPs.

Both districts recognized the needs of their growing Spanish-speaking populations. While it took a number

of years to implement the plan to meet those needs, Districts 4 and 5, with the encouragement and support of the Indiana Bar Foundation and the Indiana Pro Bono Commission, combined IOLTA funding in 2005 to hire a part-time Spanish-speaking paralegal to do outreach to their Spanish-speaking

See **SHARE** page 21

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# Shepard Award Dinner celebrates lawyers' pro bono commitment

By **Bill Brooks**, Media Consultant and Freelance Writer

Marc R. Kadish spent most of his career teaching college students and prison inmates, more closely tied to the world of indigent defense than the world of corporate law.

So what is Kadish doing on the staff of an international law firm? Certainly not rolling up billable hours.

"I am not allowed to bring in money; I am only allowed to spend money," Kadish said when he cap-suled his job description to those attending the Indiana Pro Bono Commission's 2005 Randall T. Shepard Award Dinner.

Spending money to the tune of as much as \$20 million a year, Kadish said as he explained his job as the director of pro bono activities and litigation training for Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw. The Chicago-based firm employs more than 1,300 lawyers, but maintains a culture that is no longer unusual for such large organizations.

"In large urban law firms, the nature of pro bono has changed," Kadish said. It is an integral part of the business, for three reasons:

- Many believe it is the right thing to do.
  - It helps with recruiting.
  - It helps with training.
- So Mayer Brown institutionalized



Judge William Lee presents Shepard Award



Shepard Dinner speaker Marc Kadish, Director of Pro Bono Activities and Litigation Training for Mayer, Brown, Rowe & Maw

the effort, operating it as a business. The organization even hired two consultants to apply serious business practices to the pro bono programs in hopes of strengthening the effort.

The results have been impressive, indeed. Six years ago, Mayer Brown launched its 7th Circuit Project, which to date has involved 70 cases and more than 20,000 hours of pro bono work. In one stretch of time last year, Mayer Brown attorneys won 10 appeals in a row, all on a no-fee basis.

In a high-profile case, Mayer Brown attorneys successfully represented

The Randall T. Shepard Award for excellence in pro bono publico is named in honor of Randall T. Shepard, the Chief Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court. The Pro Bono Commission award honors Chief Justice Shepard's vision and leadership in pro bono in Indiana.

Shirin Ebadi, the 2003 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate whose books on human rights had been prohibited from U.S. distribution because her native country, Iran, was on the U.S. embargo list.

Kadish emphasized the firm's belief that pro bono can be a very effective training tool. Cases are deliberately chosen so that a lawyer will be able to write a brief and handle an oral argument. The firm has a paralegal who works with the project and provides assistance throughout all stages of the representation; an experienced brief writer is assigned to supervise, and each argument is "mooted" before a

See **SHEPARD** next page



Indiana Bar Foundation Law-Related Education award winner Claire Lewis celebrates with Plan Administrator Ed Stachowicz and husband, Garry Wells.

## SHEPARD

Continued from previous page

group of experienced lawyers.

For firms interested in beginning or expanding pro bono efforts, Kadish pointed to two areas—one of them being the growing field of mediation. While Mayer Brown continues to work aggressively in the area of trial work, the firm has also gotten more involved in mediations, most notably in the area of prisoner complaints.

The other area involves high school students. Kadish sees his firm's outreach effort as preventative medicine.

"Our lawyers go into high schools and talk with students about the legal system," he said, "explaining to them such things as the laws of accountability."

He said that effort is certainly more effective than having to be appointed as counsel after the students have made their mistakes.

"The students like it," he said. "They understand it."•



Chief Justice Randall T. Shepard with Shepard Award winner Amy Applegate



Indiana's Supreme Justices, front row from left, Robert D. Rucker, Theodore R. Boehm, and back row from left, Frank Sullivan Jr., Chief Justice Randall T. Shepard, and Brent E. Dickson.

## Web site is excellent resource

The Indiana Supreme Court Web site is an excellent judicial resource for judges, attorneys and citizens alike.

From the main page, you can access links to court Web

Throughout all  
information; an experie  
each argument is "mooted"  
See **SHEPARD**

# Court awards attorney fees in pro bono case to support pro bono actions

By **Vicki Hermansen** for Baker & Daniels

Should attorneys seek payment of their fees from opposing counsel if their case is pro bono? Terry E. Hall, an associate at Baker & Daniels LLP, thinks so. She successfully argued in *Robert D. Cheatham v. Ardella G. (Franklin) Wright* that attorney fees should be awarded in a pro bono case when such fees are allowed to be awarded as damages and that such fees should be used to support the pro bono system.

Special Judge Robert J. Lowe in Putnam Circuit Court agreed with her premise that even though such fees were not paid by her client, costs were incurred to the pro bono system. The judge awarded \$8,578 in fees, which have been donated to a pro bono assistance projects in Putnam County.

"It's very unusual," Hall said of the award and recovery. "Even though the costs are not directly paid by the client, there was a cost to the system."

The case in Putnam County was an easement dispute that involved eight parties, and had been in litigation since 1996. Hall accepted the pro bono case in 2004 after Greencastle community members sought her help for one of the litigants whose previous attorney had left the case. When Hall entered the case, the court had already determined

that her client's property was burdened by the easement, but there were still numerous matters and numerous parties in the case continuing to assert claims. Hall successfully negotiated with one of the property owners to pay for moving her client's garage and settled the claims of all the other parties, except the claim of her client against the person who sold him the property.

"When we settled most of the claims, we got some closure for my client. There had been horrible acrimony among three parties to the case, and they had all been neighbors for a long time," Hall said.

Hall's review of the case showed her client seemed to have a breach of warranty deed action against the person who originally sold her client the land. "When I ran the facts by other attorneys, they all told me that success was not likely," Hall said. However, the court agreed with her summary judgment motion and found that there had been a breach.

At the damages hearing, in addition to proving damages for the value of the



Hall

easement, Hall argued for attorney fees and costs. Under the case law she cited, it seemed clear that attorney fee can be awarded to the winning party in a breach of warranty deed lawsuit.

"I admit it seems strange because my direct client did not actually pay the fees, but that does not negate the fact that the actions of the losing party did in fact cause expenses in the pro bono case," Hall said.

Hall argued that the losing party was responsible for the attorney fees and costs and the court agreed.

"I argued that there was a cost incurred if not directly to this client there was a direct cost to the pro bono system," Hall said. "The fees were paid to the system to support pro bono representations. This was a fair outcome."

Hall, who said she enjoys the more than 100 hours of pro bono work she does every year, acknowledges that she usually will not take a pro bono case where attorneys' fees may be awarded as damages. Pro bono representation is not meant to take paying work away from attorneys. "However, if there is a situation where attorneys' fees may be awarded I see no reason to not see such an award and use it to assist in developing the pro bono system in Indiana," Hall said. •

## Terre Haute attorney tackles pro bono in District 7

By **Alaina Byers**, Indiana Pro Bono Commission intern and University of Dayton School of Law student

"When I was in law school, I did not think pro bono was that big of an issue," admitted Terre Haute attorney David Friedrich. However, once Friedrich started practicing law, his mindset quickly changed. He realized that, "if you have the time, you ought to become involved."

Friedrich is currently an attorney for the Terre Haute law firm of Wilkinson,

Goeller, Modesitt, Wilkinson & Drummy, LLP. As a member of the firm, his normal workload includes insurance defense litigation and housing work. In addition to his usual caseload, Friedrich takes on pro bono work on an individualized basis. He takes on about three to five pro bono cases a year.

Friedrich credits Vigo Superior Court Judge Philip Adler, the judicial appointee for pro bono district seven, for getting him involved with pro bono work through the District 7 Pro

Bono Project. "He went out there and told people about the program and how much their help was needed," said Friedrich. Friedrich has been dedicating himself to pro bono work since the district 7 program was formed.

Friedrich has found that child custody cases are the pro bono cases that are the most challenging. He says that the difficulty arises when trying to determine what is best for the child involved. "Just because you think the client is right, it might be hard to

See **FRIEDRICH** page 2



# Paralegals serve elderly shut-ins

By **Laurie Beltz Boyd**,  
Plan Administrator, District 8

A group of central Indiana paralegals have volunteered to assist in an innovative project that enables the elderly to execute their advance directive documents in their own homes. This joint venture between Heartland Pro Bono Council, the Senior Law Project of Indiana Legal Services, and the Indiana Paralegal Association, began in 2004. Over 25 paralegals have offered their services to assist individuals in signing their Powers Of Attorney, Living Wills, and Appointments of their Health Care Representative.

Since many low-income elderly and disabled citizens are unable to come to their lawyer's offices to sign these documents that need to be witnessed and notarized, Plan Administrator Laurie Boyd originally worked with Susan Heisler of the Indiana Paralegal Association to recruit paralegals to form this volunteer project. Susan, a paralegal with Campbell Kyle & Proffitt in Noblesville, noted that "[t]his project is incredibly fulfilling and rewarding. I've had the pleasure of meeting some of the most pleasant people, and it's such a small time commitment to make."

"When I was asked to meet with a lady to go over her advance directives with her, she was completely bedridden and barely able to speak," reported Debi Neale, a paralegal with Tabbert, Hahn, Earnest, & Weddle. "As I explained the paperwork to her, I realized what a tremendous help I was to her and to her family. I felt honored and proud to be able to provide this service to her. In fact, I returned to my office and immediately sent out a memorandum to the other paralegals in our office encouraging them to participate in this project."

The documents are initially prepared by the staff of Indiana Legal Services, and then forwarded to Heartland for placement with a volunteer. Paralegals indicate which parts of town are most convenient for them, and then the client contact information, along



*Volunteer paralegals (left to right, from back) Lisa Himmelheber, Michelle Poindexter, Beth Wendling, and Maureen May with Heartland Pro Bono Council director Laurie Boyd.*

with the documents to be executed, are sent to the paralegal. In most cases, the total time spent by the volunteer is less than two hours. Residents of Johnson, Marion and Hamilton County have been served through this project in the past two years.

Lisa Himmelheber, a paralegal with Old National Bank reported, "Having the opportunity to work through Heartland Pro Bono Council assisting elderly or ailing individuals on very fixed incomes has been such a heartwarming experience. The individuals I have encountered have graciously accepted me into their homes. The stories and experiences I have come away with are truly memorable."

Since its inception, this group of paralegal volunteers has served over 35 indigent seniors. "The individuals that I helped were very grateful to have these needed documents completed," offered volunteer Gatha Dorsey, a paralegal at Maginot, Moore & Beck. "If our organization had not helped these people, it would not have been possible for someone to take care of the daily financial and medical needs of the persons needing these docu-

ments. They usually don't have any money to hire an attorney."

"My volunteer experience with Heartland Pro Bono has been touching because it brings me joy and comfort. My joy comes from my ability to be compassionate with the aged and my comfort is knowing that the families have one less worry because of my help—priceless," offered volunteer Michelle Poindexter, a paralegal with Locke Reynolds.

If you are interested in volunteering, the only requirement is that you are a notary.

As Maureen May, a paralegal with Hill Fulwider McDowell Funk & Matthews, offered, "I am excited about the opportunity to volunteer in this capacity and give back to the community. I love having contact with people and the opportunity to help people. This project gives me the opportunity to do that."

Please contact Laurie Boyd at Heartland Pro Bono Council, 317-614-5304, [Laurie.Boyd@ilsa.net](mailto:Laurie.Boyd@ilsa.net), if you would like to make a difference in the life of someone less fortunate. It will truly be a worthwhile experience. •

# The 'pros' of pro bono service

By Attorney Catherine Stafford,  
Bloomington

I went to law school for the same reason most of us did—I wanted to help people. I wanted to work in poverty law, and I wasn't remotely interested in private practice. So, of course, I eventually ended up in private practice. And, of course, I love private practice. I love my clients. I work with men and women who are doing their best to be caring parents amid difficult family disputes such as divorce, adoption, guardianship, and custody; I work with men and women who are doing their best to provide for their children and their communities through careful estate planning; and I work with men and women who are trying to be conscientious in creating clear business contracts and effective businesses. I am proud to say that just like almost every other lawyer in Indiana, I do help people—yes, even if I'm not working in poverty law.



Stafford

But, as someone who has worked at nonprofit organizations in Minnesota and Indiana, someone who worked in poverty law for five years, and someone who is thus all too familiar with the effects of legal problems on the poor, I know that legal problems do impact low-income people differently than they do the more typical middle- and upper-income people we see as clients. One legal problem can cause three more and can devastate a family faster than seems possible.

We all know the statistics. Let's look at the people. When I took applications at legal services, I had to tell applicants that I couldn't even take an application for a divorce unless there were both domestic violence and minor children of the marriage. Then, there was a six-month waiting list. What does this mean to me now, as an attorney in private practice? It means that I do pro bono work because I know it's needed and because I used to

work with the person who places *pro bono* cases in my county (and it's easy for her to guilt me into it).

Let me tell you a better reason than guilt: doing *pro bono* work can provide even greater rewards than getting \$150/hour. Two months ago, Diane Walker (the District 10 *Pro Bono* Coordinator) called to see if I wanted to take a new case. I had just closed a *pro bono* case and she's always careful to make sure I have the two cases from her office that I've promised I'd carry. I asked about the case and heard things that we all recognize as red flags. The client had fired her previous attorney—by writing a letter to the judge, implying that the attorney had made improper requests of her. The divorce had been going on for more than a year. The husband had a private attorney who had launched extensive discovery, and my client-to-be was behind on every discovery request and had already been sanctioned by the court. Even better, the final hearing was set for just two weeks away. I apparently suffered a momentary stroke because I agreed to take the case.

Each time Josie [not her real name] came in for a meeting, I was relieved to feel the trust between us grow. I was understandably nervous at first—I was concerned that she'd get upset with me and fire me with a letter to the judge as she had her previous attorney. She was also understandably nervous at first—she was concerned that she'd have the same lack of communication about her case that seemed to be at the heart of her problems with the previous attorney. I was even more careful than usual to ensure that she and I explicitly discussed and agreed on the expectations for our attorney-client relationship: when we would call each other, when we would return phone calls, when we would share documents and news, and when we would make decisions on how to proceed.

Josie's case hasn't been smooth. She and her husband disagree on how to raise the children, how to handle parent-

ing time, whether his bonuses are regular enough to be included in child support, whether she ought to be imputed to full-time minimum wage when she's staying at home to take care of her two-year-old, whether she ought to be able to convince the USDA to take his name off of the mortgage on the marital residence, and how to handle in-laws who tell Josie that she's a "walking Satan of hell" in front of the children. Whatever else it is, family law is never boring. The husband's attorney and I are trying hard to settle the case, and we'll likely try mediation, but we may end up back in final hearing. While this case has been difficult, I'm proud to say that Josie has been a full partner: setting the goals, working with me on deciding appropriate strategy, making sure she understands what the legal terms mean in her situation, and asking lots of good questions.

Last month, Josie and I spent hours reviewing an old settlement proposal to see what of it she could agree with and what changes she'd like to make. Her three

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**I hope always to live up  
to being a "grat attorney"  
for all my clients.**

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kids, ages 11, 10, and 2, were bored out of their minds. She couldn't afford childcare and we hadn't been able to find anyone to watch the children during our meetings. They had long ago exhausted the possibilities of playing out on the porch of my office with the limited toys in my toy basket. Finally, I handed them some scrap paper and some colored markers. They went back out to the porch and drew. At the end of Josie's meeting with me, they came back in and gave me several of the pictures they had drawn—one of my (very imaginary) new dream house on the beach, one of my name, one free-form Pollackian drawing by the two-year-old. And my favorite: a nice purple and orange sign saying, "You are a grat attorney. We like you a lot." Josie called my mom to tell her that whether would ever be a "great attorney" is up for debate, but I was something even better: "a grat attorney." I hope always to live up to being a "grat attorney" for all my clients. There's nothing more important

# District 11 hosts first "Talk To A Lawyer Today"

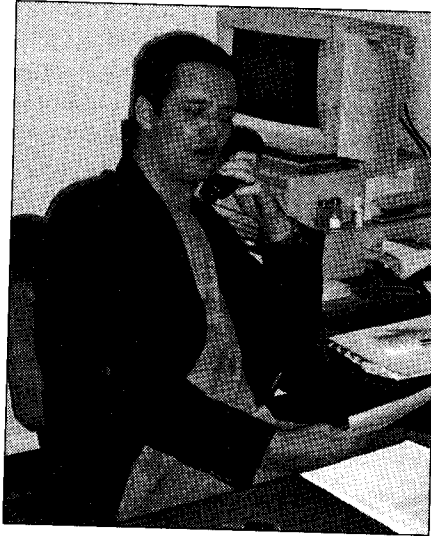
By **Tammara Sparks**,  
Plan Administrator, District 11

The editorial column headline in our local newspaper, *The Republic*, read "Legal Aid Gives Life to King's Vision." The article stated that Talk To A Lawyer Today is the sort of practical endeavor that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. would have embraced in his efforts to bring equal justice to those who have often been denied it. It went on to state that Bartholomew Area Legal Aid ("BALA") gives low-income individuals justice that they had assumed was available only to "rich" people and that Dr. King would have approved. Reading the editorial made me so proud to be part of BALA and District 11. I hope that it was equally meaningful for the other attorneys and staff who participated in our first-ever Talk To A Lawyer Today event.

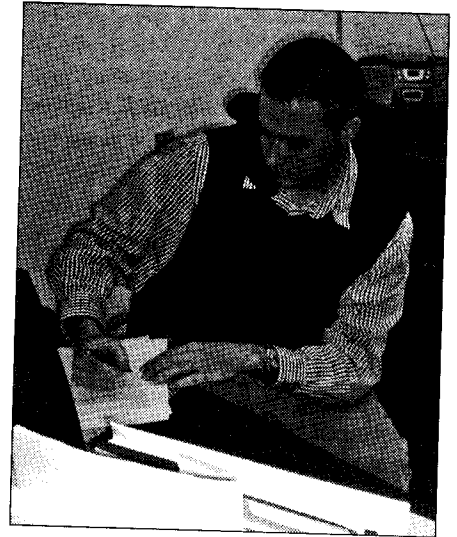
The event had two walk-in sites, the Commons Mall in Columbus and the Brown County Public Library in Nashville. There was also one call-in site at the BALA/District 11 office. The two walk-in sites assisted 36 individuals. The call-in site handled 17 calls with only two phone lines.

I would like to thank all those who made this event possible: John Pushor, Pro Bono Director for Legal Aid, and Amy Huffman-Oliver, Legal Aid Board

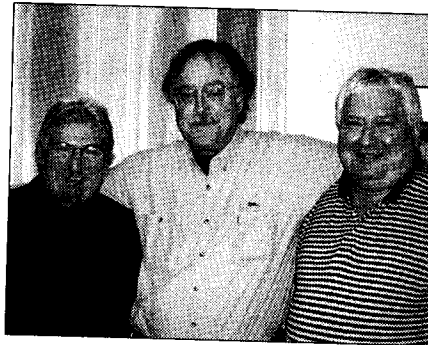
**Tammy DeVoss, commenting on her Ice Miller pro bono attorneys, Jennifer Thomas and Gareth Kuhl, who handled a landlord/tenant problem: "I have never met anyone quite like them. They were so considerate of my family's concerns and needs. They stayed in close contact and kept me totally informed. I can't express the gratitude I feel for how they helped my family."**



*Attorney Tim Coriden handles calls at Talk To A Lawyer Today in Columbus*



*Attorney Scott Andrews answers community legal questions in District 11*



*Martin Luther King Day attorney volunteers at the Brown County Public Library: James T. Roberts, Kurt A. Young and Landyn Harmon*

President, who both recruited attorneys for the event in each county; and Shari Long, Legal Aid Client Counseling Program Director, and Sandy Wilson, Legal Aid Program Assistant, who together managed the call-in site. Thank you to the attorneys who volunteered their time to staff the sites: Lisa Anderson, Scott Andrews, Cindy Boll, Tim Coriden, Tom Frohman, William Garber, Landyn Harmon, Jim Holland, Ben Loheide, Angel Marks, Kathy Molewyk, David Nowak, Jim Roberts, John Stroh, Alan Whitted, and Kurt Young.

With the efforts of these attorneys and staff, District 11's first Talk To A Lawyer Today event was a success. The participant surveys were filled with positive comments and included

requests that such events be held more than once a year.

BALA and District 11 are proud that we were able to host our first event of this kind. Nonetheless, we realize that a one-time event, although highly publicized and praised, is not as important as our daily commitment to providing access to justice through our pro bono referral program. Without the pro bono efforts of the attorneys in Bartholomew, Brown, Decatur, Jackson, and Jennings counties, hundreds of people every year would face the civil legal system alone or not at all. BALA and District 11 are fortunate that the attorneys in those counties are committed to using their time and talents to ensure low-income individuals adequate representation in the civil court system. Thanks to the generous efforts of the attorneys in those five counties and to the tireless devotion of John Pushor, Legal Aid's Pro Bono Coordinator, Legal Aid provided pro bono attorneys to 205 individuals in 2005. It is our hope that, with the continued support of our local attorneys, the Indiana Pro Bono Commission, and the Indiana Bar Foundation, BALA/District 11 can continue to "give life" to the vision of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. •

# District 13 – planning for the future

By **Beverly Corn**,  
Plan Administrator, District 13

*"I think your Program is great. I would have never had the money to get my Grandkids. They couldn't be doing better, so you helped 3 small child get a better life."*

The above letter is prominently displayed on a bulletin board in the office of District 13, the Volunteer Lawyer Program of Southwest Indiana. Its message is a daily reminder of why the work done throughout the District is so important.

Close by is another letter. It reads, in part:

*"Notwithstanding the pro bono posture of the case, as I previously mentioned to you, I was genuinely pleased when at the conclusion of the property settlement hearing Mr. 'Client' asked the magistrate if he could say something (which always makes me hold my breath), and he then proceeded to tell the magistrate how pleased he was with the assistance his counsel had given him throughout these proceedings. This made me feel very good about not only myself, but also your organization."*

Finally another constant reminder is the large lateral file cabinet that holds the open cases alongside the files containing all the volunteers' names, contact information and current case assignments. Looking at all the open cases, conflicting emotions stir: 1) how wonderful that the District is blessed to have all these volunteers which enable hundreds of individuals to have access to justice; 2) how many more individuals are out there who aren't receiving that same equal access; and 3) what can be done to expand and improve on an already proven program?

While District 13 enjoys a high level of commitment by its volunteers, it is not immune to the "burnout" syndrome that plagues most, if not all, volunteer agencies at some point. In an effort to thwart these issues, the Executive Committee for the Board of Directors is making plans to confront them as an organization, in early 2006. Geographically, District 13 is perhaps the largest pro bono district in the state, serving 11 counties. The Board of Directors is comprised of individuals from all 11. All members are extremely involved in the pro bono cause, handling individual cases, attending and participating in meetings, and helping to place cases with volunteer lawyers within their respective counties. Because of their involvement and commitment, they are working towards a pro-active approach to the above questions.

Techniques, new to District 13, that encourage increased participation will be sought. Ideas under consideration include increased use of e-mailing system for contacting volunteers, electronic submission of reporting forms, partnering with other attorneys or legal assistance programs on certain cases, and legal clinics. Because ultimately the success of the program is dependent upon the volunteer lawyers, their input will be sought and considered.

In 2004 District 13 reported a total of 1,729.59 hours for all its various pro bono projects. In 2005, those numbers increased (final numbers were not available at the time this article was submitted).

Additionally, in 2004 and 2005, seminars, appreciation lunches and awards were given throughout the year. Concerns regarding budget constraints were addressed through fundraising by means of a silent auction, with all the counties participating either by donating items or pur-

Attorney Jennifer Thomas of Ice Miller: "What a great opportunity to use your legal skills to make a significant, immediate impact in someone's life. For newer lawyers, pro bono cases provide the opportunity to jump in and get hands-on experience. But the best part is feeling good knowing that you have made a difference in your community. I encourage all lawyers, but particularly newer lawyers, to take on a pro bono case. It was one of the most rewarding experiences of my career."

chasing them, as well as partnering more with the Evansville Bar Association and Evansville Bar Foundation on various projects. The VLP enjoyed co-hosting a luncheon in December with the Indiana Bar Foundation, geared towards the banking industry and IOLTA accounts. In 2006, a CLE program featuring Pro Bono Commission Chair Judge William Lee and Indiana Court

of Appeals Judge Melissa May will be offered as a way to educate attorneys and recruit more volunteers to serve as pro bono attorneys.

The bottom line is that District 13 does not intend to rest on its laurels; to become complacent and face "burnout." Rather, looking ahead to the future, the Board of Directors is preparing for improvement of services to the volunteers and ultimately to those who seek access to the courthouse through this program. •

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**...how wonderful that  
the District is blessed to  
have all these volunteers  
which enable hundreds  
of individuals to have  
access to justice...**

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# District 14 forges new partnerships

By Amy Roth, Plan Administrator, District 14

District 14's Legal Volunteers program has a real challenge in 2006—the challenge of continuing to help as many people as possible to solve their legal problems and salvage their lives, while at the same time developing more innovative ways of doing this and recruiting more attorneys for pro bono service. And all this on a limited budget and reduced time commitment from the Pro Bono Plan Administrator! With the promise of better funding for 2007, the infrastructure for a truly pioneering program can be laid.

Our commitment to coordination and collaboration with the local domestic violence shelter and counseling center is still in place, as is our determina-

tion to increase community awareness and knowledge of our program. In this effort, we have help from various social service organizations and from our wonderful corps of pro bono attorneys. Singling out any attorneys for special recognition is difficult indeed; there are so many who deserve recognition, and not just for taking cases themselves. They encourage, mentor, and coordinate within their firms; they literally say to me, "tell me what you want me to do, and I'll do it." This comes from lawyers practicing in firms, and from single practitioners as well.

This District, along with three other pro bono districts, is partnering with the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence and other agencies to apply for a federal Legal Assistance to Victims grant.

The work on this committee began in the early spring of 2005 and went on into January of 2006—a truly monumental effort. If successful, we hope to be able to hire a part-time attorney, plus an assistant/advocate, to do domestic violence cases exclusively. What a wonderful thing that would be! As part of the preparation for this grant application, we have begun talks with District 13 to discover if some kind of collaborative effort can be achieved, especially in the counties of both districts that abut each other and which are underserved.

Our potential for development is limited only by the scope of our imagination and by the slim state of our finances. Our hope is that both the scope and the finances will continue to grow throughout the year and into 2007!•

## Hospice 101: Lawyers help at life's end

By David S. Richey of Parr, Richey, Obrebsky & Morton

Prior to 1950, greater than 50% of Americans died in their homes. Seventy percent now want to die in their home, but some 50 years later, 50% die in the hospital, 25% die in nursing homes, and only 25% die in the home.

A Hospice is a coordinated interdisciplinary program of supportive services whose goal is to achieve pain control and symptom management for people with a life-limiting disease. The focus is on caring for both the patient and the family. The purpose is to provide support and care for patients and loved ones in the final phases of a ter-

minal disease. The federal government defines a hospice to include those people with a diagnosis that, allowed to run its normal course, would cause the death of the patient within six months as certified by two physicians. Hospice is a federally defined program that provides palliative care to the terminal patient, oftentimes in the home.

Ruth Lilly Hospice was founded in 1977 as the Methodist Hospice, the first hospice in Indiana. It was located on a beautiful unit at Methodist Hospital. Since then, other hospitals have created their own hospice programs. The Yellow Rose Palliative Care Unit opened in October of 2001.

In 2001 with Hospice, 10% die in

the hospital, 22% in the nursing home, 13% in the Hospice Unit, and 52% at home.

Also in 2001, a department or division of Ruth Lilly Hospice was created by volunteer attorneys who provided free legal services to those wishing to "get their house in order" legally and with the same care as they had been provided with medical, sociological, spiritual, and other services. **The legal department is currently down to three attorneys and more volunteers are needed.** To obtain more information, please contact Pat Darden, Hospice Volunteer Coordinator at (317) 962-0277 or David Richey at (317) 269-2509.•

### DISTRICT 1

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Hine, Starke County.

The First District Pro Bono Committee links clients from Lake, Porter, LaPorte, Jasper, Newton, Pulaski and Starke Counties who meet poverty income guidelines with volunteer attorneys who agree to

represent them on urgent civil legal matters "pro bono," that is, "for the public good," without charging a fee. Services provided include consumer and property issues such as bankruptcy, fair debt collection, predatory lending, simple wills, powers of attorney, and minor estate matters. Representation is also provided for domestic violence protective orders, dis-

solutions, child custody, parenting time and child support, tenant/landlord disputes, public benefits such as township poor relief and TANF, hardship driving licenses and other civil matters. Many of the attorneys also have volunteered free services as either mediators or guardians ad litem for children caught up in domestic or child neglect issues.•

## GAP

Continued from page 2

take the matter up with them.

A second priority for the Commission is to work to add volunteers in every District throughout the state. Since we appear to be entering a period of adequate funding for the administration of the program, it is incumbent upon us to get the volunteers in place to execute the program. Chuck Dunlap, Dave Remondini, and I are available, either jointly or severally, to

present a free CLE-qualified program on pro bono to whoever will have us. Please consider us the next time you need a program.

Finally, I think the Commission has an important role to play in planning and policy setting for the provision of pro bono services in Indiana. In October I met with Carl Pebworth and the ISBA Pro Bono Committee and am excited about collaborations with that committee, particularly a study of the legal needs of the poor in Indiana. I think the Commission should be

looking into systemic changes such as the implications of the "unbundling" of legal services that would permit lawyers to assist in a specific stage in a case but not be bound to follow the case through its entire course. Likewise, the efficient meshing of *pro se* procedures with pro bono services is an area that offers promise. The Commission will consider these and other issues at a Retreat to be held on March 27. I'm looking forward to the Retreat and the completion of a successful year of "Bridging the Gap to Justice."•

## LEE

Continued from page 2

Lee's involvement in providing pro bono legal services to the poor dates back to the 1960s when he was a Board Member and President of the Board of the Legal Aid Society of Allen County, Indiana. Lee says that during his years on the bench his appreciation of the importance of pro bono service has deepened because of the great assistance provided to the court through pro bono services to both civil litigants and criminal defendants. "I'd like to help promote the message of pro bono work and try to expand the participation of lawyers

across the state in pro bono work. The more participants there are, the easier the load."

In order to help pro bono funding, Judge Lee says he would like to work on making the grant-making process easier and more efficient in order to help the local pro bono districts. He said he would also like to explore various funding sources to support the grant-making process as well.

Judge Lee has been very active in community affairs, having served as President of the Board of Trustees of the Fort Wayne Community Schools, President of the Fort Wayne Philharmonic Orchestra, President of the Legal Aid Society, President of the

Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society, and Chair of the Fort Wayne Community Schools Scholarship Committee.

In addition to his legal role, Judge Lee has played many other roles as well. He has had major acting parts in such theatrical productions as *The Mikado*, *Hello Dolly*, *Kiss Me Kate*, *Diary of Anne Frank*, and *The Pirates of Penzance*. Most of these theatrical performances have been with the Fort Wayne Civic Theater, the First Presbyterian Theater, or the Arena Dinner Theater. Judge Lee's favorite roles have been Mikado in *The Mikado*, Fred in *Kiss Me Kate*, and Horace Vandergelder in *Hello Dolly*.•

## BAILEY

Continued from page 4

over ten years. Yet even before this organized effort began, championing causes of the oppressed and defenseless has always been part of our oath and practice. Simply, the effort to organize was done, in part, to tap the energy and experience of our profession in a way that would more efficiently put this talent to work on behalf of fellow citizens.

The effort has been a tremendous success. At its inception, everyone and every organization pitched in to make it successful. Local bar associations organized according to the Rules of

Professional Conduct. The Pro Bono Commission examined its charge and proceeded forthwith to comply with the Rules. Regional coordinating bodies were formed and the judiciary, as managers of the effort, embraced the pro bono ideal.

And now, ten years later, our legal culture has changed. Pro bono is no longer a "dirty" word. It is something that is celebrated and recognized in state and local bar associations. It is encouraged through scholarships, awards, and free CLE credits. In brief, it is now part of our legal landscape—our culture.

However, a new generation has stepped in where we left off. Have we done enough to impart our wisdom, to

share our experiences, and to coach our successors? The value of our effort is substantially diminished if it cannot be replicated and sustained by this new generation. If its members are left to reinvent the wheel, to fumble in the dark for solutions, or to flail about in search of answers that we have already found, we will have failed as coaches and discounted the value of our initial investment ten years ago.

It is not the time to say, I have done my part. Rather, it is the time to ask, what can I do, given my background and experience, to move this pro bono effort to the next level of sophistication and sustainability? What can I do to become a mentor? What will be my legacy?•



populations.

Christian Gallo, working out of the Lafayette Legal Services office, and supervised by Ed Stachowicz, District 4 and 5 Plan Administrator and managing attorney of the Lafayette office, conducts intake in Spanish, develops and maintains contacts with agencies serving the needs of the Spanish-speaking communities, and makes appropriate referrals to the available legal resources in the districts. In 2005 Christian's outreach efforts concentrated in Tippecanoe County (District 4) and Cass County (District 5). In 2006 both districts plan to expand Christian's outreach efforts to surrounding counties.

One of District 4's long-time partners, Legal Aid Corporation of Tippecanoe County, which has served the legal needs of low-income families in Tippecanoe County for over 30 years, coordinates the Volunteer Lawyer Panel in Tippecanoe County. Ken Weller, Legal Aid Executive Director, with the assistance of office manager Wendy Watson, also coordinates the Hispanic Community Education Program for the district. Using pro

bono attorney speakers, Ken and Wendy organize community education programs in Tippecanoe and surrounding counties on topics of particular interest to the Spanish-speaking communities, including immigration, domestic violence, homeownership, and driver's license issues.

In 2006, under the leadership of District 4 Judicial Appointee, Montgomery Superior Court Judge David Ault, District 4 will recruit pro bono attorneys for a public guardianship program initiated by Tippecanoe Circuit Court Judge Don Daniel. Utilizing Tippecanoe County Volunteer Lawyer Panel members to provide legal services, Family Services in Lafayette will operate the Adult Guardianship and Advocacy Program. Similar to local CASA programs, this program will provide guardianship services by trained volunteers for adults 55 years old and over needing a guardian in situations where a suitable guardian is not available. Future plans include expanding the program to adults of all ages and to surrounding counties.

Cass Superior Court 1 Judge Thomas Perrone, the District 5 Judicial Appointee, has led efforts to recognize and report the pro bono activity in District 5 that takes place outside

of the VLP system. District 5 committee members distribute self-reporting forms to members of their local bar associations and encourage bar members providing pro bono services on their own to complete the reports so they can be included in the District 5 case reports.

District 5 plans to continue efforts to utilize free CLE programs to recruit new pro bono attorneys and to recognize and thank participating pro bono attorneys. Hoping to match efforts by former District 5 Judicial Appointee, Miami Superior Court Judge Daniel Banina, who has recruited all practicing private attorneys in Miami County to the Miami County VLP, Judge Perrone will be leading District 5 efforts to sponsor luncheon CLE programs in all District 5 counties to recruit new pro bono attorneys to the VLPs.

Districts 4 and 5 are examples of how Indiana's IOLTA program encourages each district to coordinate and utilize available community resources to develop plans unique to each district. They are also examples of how those efforts can even cross district boundaries and result in the pooling of resources, without duplicating efforts, to meet the specific needs of their communities. •

## Bank Honor Roll

The Indiana Bar Foundation recognizes the following banks for their leadership roles in the Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts (IOLTA) program during the fourth quarter of calendar year 2005.

Special recognition to Visionary Bank First Federal Savings Bank of Rochester, whose effective yield of 6.00% on all IOLTA accounts as of December 31, 2005 is believed to be the highest yield offered on IOLTA accounts in the country.

### Visionary Banks

*(Banks maintaining an overall effective yield on IOLTA accounts of at least 1.25% for the entire fourth quarter of calendar year 2005 as reported to the Indiana Bar Foundation)*

- Bank Calumet (Hammond)
- Charter One Bank
- Community Bank of Southern Indiana (New Albany)
- Community First Bank (Corydon)
- Fifth Third Bank, Kentucky (Louisville)
- First Federal Savings Bank (Rochester)
- Frances Slocum Bank & Trust Company (Wabash)
- Lafayette Community Bank
- Mercantile National Bank of Indiana (Hammond)
- National Bank of Indianapolis

- Peoples Bank (Washington)
- Peoples Bank SB (Munster)
- Peoples State Bank (Ellettsville)
- Peoples State Bank (Francesville)
- Peoples Trust and Savings Bank (Boonville)
- PNC Bank
- Salin Bank & Trust Company (Indianapolis)
- Stock Yards Bank & Trust (Louisville)
- United Commerce Bank (Bloomington)
- U.S. Bank
- Wells Fargo

### Advocate Banks

*(Banks maintaining an overall effective yield on IOLTA accounts between 1.00% and 1.24% for the entire fourth quarter of calendar year 2005 as reported to the Indiana Bar Foundation)*

- Centier Bank (Whiting)
- First State Bank (Bourbon)
- Fowler State Bank
- Grabill Bank
- Kentland Bank
- Mid-Southern Savings Bank, FSB (Salem)
- Peoples Community Bank (West Chester OH)
- Union Federal Savings & Loan Association (Crawfordsville)
- Wayne Bank & Trust Company (Richmond)

### Supporting Banks

*(Banks maintaining an overall effective yield on IOLTA accounts between 0.75% and 0.99% for the entire fourth quarter of calendar year 2005 as reported to the Indiana Bar Foundation)*

- American Savings, FSB (Munster)

- American Trust & Savings Bank (Whiting)
- Centre Bank (Veederburg)
- Elkhart Community Bank
- Fifth Third Bank, Indiana
- First Federal Savings Bank (Wabash)
- Friendship State Bank
- Huntington National Bank
- J.P. Morgan Chase
- Merchants Bank & Trust Company (West Harrison)
- Riddell National Bank (Brazil)
- STAR Financial Bank (Fort Wayne)
- Tower Bank & Trust Company (Fort Wayne)
- Tri-County Bank & Trust Company (Roachdale)
- United Fidelity Bank (Evansville)
- West End Savings Bank (Richmond)

## NOTRE DAME

Continued from page 9

or ripped off," Jones said.

Notre Dame Law School's Law and Poverty class also offers students a chance to assist low-income populations. The class, which is limited to 15 students, has two components, according to Professor Emeritus Thomas Broden.

The first component is an internship with an organization chosen by the student from a list of a dozen or so groups. For example, students have tutored at the Center for the Homeless, worked with domestic violence victims at the prosecutor's office, and participated with the police in crime prevention programs.

"It's designed to give students a first-hand and fairly extensive relationship with a number of low-income persons so they begin to know the person as a person, the same as you or me, not as a separate category of individuals," Broden said.

The second component of the class requires students to research the facets of poverty and the impact of the law by reading law review articles and other academic materials.

One organization that has benefit-



Notre Dame Law School

ed from the program is St. Margaret's House, a South Bend day center that provides assistance to women and children with employment, education, and physical and mental issues. Last semester, second-year law student

Monica Patankar's volunteer work included a presentation on domestic violence to the center's visitors.

"That particular presentation was extremely beneficial to our women," said Patricia Marvel, assistant director at St. Margaret's House. "It was effective. It gave them resources. It gave them hope."

Notre Dame Law School also offers an externship with the public defender's office. Each semester, approximately 20 students work in either Traffic & Misdemeanor Court or at the Juvenile Justice Center. The students work under the direct supervision of assistant public defenders roughly 40 hours each semester, in addition to an hour in class each week. Participants interview clients, stand up with them in front of the judge, and sometimes speak in court when their supervisor is present.

"The main purpose is to give the students an immersion in legal practice in a real setting and thus to enrich their experience as students," said Professor Gerard Bradley, who has taught the class for 10 years. "A second very important goal is to provide legal services to the poor."•

## FRIEDRICH

Continued from page 14

what is in the child's best interest."

Friedrich finds guardianships to be more satisfying. He finds it particularly satisfying when, for example, a grandmother decides to take care of a child when that child's mother is a drug addict, and the situation benefits the child greatly. Many times, he says, these guardianship issues are just a matter of making the relationship legal so that a child can be enrolled in school full-time.

According to Judge Adler, about 90 percent of the cases received by the pro bono district involve family law issues. Friedrich says he believes the

reason that most of the District 7 pro bono cases involve family law is because of the socioeconomics of the District 7 counties. Most of the lower-income residents of Vigo, Sullivan, Putnam, Clay, Parke, and Vermillion counties find themselves with legal problems that involve single mothers needing help with paternity cases, child custody or child support modifications. According to Friedrich, some of the major issues facing District 7 include lack of education, family support, and lack of basic skills that get people by on a day-to-day basis.

In addition to the Indiana Pro Bono Commission, Friedrich also belongs to several area charity organizations, including Wabash Valley Goodwill

Industries, United Cerebral Palsy and Crimestoppers.

Friedrich has several reasons why he enjoys volunteering his time, not only to the pro bono districts but to these organizations. Most of all, he credits a sense of accomplishment in doing so. "It is a community service thing. I think it is a good thing to help people who have less than you," said Friedrich. "At the end of the day you realize you have it pretty good."

Overall, Friedrich says he tries to help out as much as he can in pro bono work and use the talent and experience he has to help others, keeping in mind that, "if you have got a certain skill that you can use to help people, I think you ought to try to do it."•

# Take the Pro Bono Pledge!

There is a continuing need for pro bono legal representation for Indiana's poor. After completing and submitting the form below you will be linked with organizations that will provide information on the pro bono civil legal opportunities in your District. You can make a difference in someone's life today. Please take the pledge! Send this completed form to: Indiana Pro Bono Commission, 230 E. Ohio St., Suite 200, Indianapolis, IN 46204, or to the district plan administrator, or online at [www.in.gov/judiciary/probono/attorneys/report-hours.html](http://www.in.gov/judiciary/probono/attorneys/report-hours.html).

## Indiana Pro Bono Pledge

I accept the pro bono pledge and am willing to take a case in the following areas:

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adoption                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Education                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-profit       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ADR: Civil Mediation              | <input type="checkbox"/> Employment                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Paternity        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ADR: Domestic Relations Mediation | <input type="checkbox"/> Family                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Probate          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ADR: Other                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Guardianship                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Protective Order |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appellate                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Health                         | <input type="checkbox"/> SSD              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bankruptcy                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing                        | <input type="checkbox"/> SSI              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Battered Spouse/ Children         | <input type="checkbox"/> Immigration                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Taxation         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Consumer                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contracts                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Living Wills/Power of Attorney | <input type="checkbox"/> Other            |

Your Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_ Attorney Number \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Which District Do you Serve? \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I am willing to act as a mentor in the following area of law

☐ I am willing to volunteer on my District Pro Bono Committee

☐ I am willing to volunteer with Indiana State Bar Association pro bono projects

## Indiana Pro Bono Commission Members

### Amy G. Applegate

Indiana University School of Law  
Bloomington

### Alan Burke

Burke & Heller  
Rochester

### Erik Chickedantz

Hawk, Haynie, Kammeyer & Chickedantz  
Fort Wayne

### Torrance Credit

Valparaiso University School of Law  
Valparaiso

### Thomas Davis

Locke Reynolds LLP  
Indianapolis

### Hon. William E. Davis

Lake Superior Court  
East Chicago

### James Dimos

Locke Reynolds LLP  
Indianapolis

### David Friedrich

Wilkinson Goeller Modesitt  
Wilkinson & Drummy LLP  
Terre Haute

### Richard D. Hughes

DeFur Voran Hanley Radcliff & Reed  
Muncie

### Robert Lancaster

Indiana University School of Law  
Indianapolis

### Thomas Lantz

Montgomery, Elsner & Paradiack, LLP  
Seymour

### Hon. William Lee, Chair

U.S. District Court, Northern District of Indiana, Fort Wayne Division  
Fort Wayne

### Hon. Melissa May

Indiana Court of Appeals, 4th District  
Indianapolis

### Linda Meier

Sargent & Meier  
Greenwood

### Catherine Nestruck

Bamberger Foreman Oswald & Hahn  
Evansville

### Frederick D. Payne

Wessels & Pautsch  
Indianapolis

### Gail Peshel

Notre Dame Law School  
Notre Dame

### Ruthanne Rape

Family Self Sufficiency  
Columbus

### Stephen Rodriguez

Indiana Legal Services  
Gary

### Barbara Blade Spotwood

Gary

### Edward Stachowicz

Indiana Legal Services  
Lafayette

# Indiana Pro Bono Commission Judicial Appointees

## District 1

**Hon. William E. Davis**

Lake Superior Court  
3711 E. Main Street  
East Chicago, IN 46312-2299  
(219) 398-2443 (P)  
(219) 392-0047 (F)

## District 2

**Hon. Jenny Pitts Manier**

St. Joseph Superior Court  
219 Lincolnway West  
Mishawaka, IN 46544  
(574) 256-6219 (P)  
(574) 245-6691 (F)

## District 3

**Hon. David J. Avery**

Allen Superior Court  
715 S. Calhoun Street, #319  
Fort Wayne, IN 46802-1805  
(260) 449-7463 (P)  
(260) 449-3353 (F)

## District 4

**Hon. David Ault**

Montgomery Superior Court  
100 E. Main Street  
Crawfordsville, IN 47933-1715  
(765) 364-6447 (P)  
(765) 364-6465 (F)

## District 5

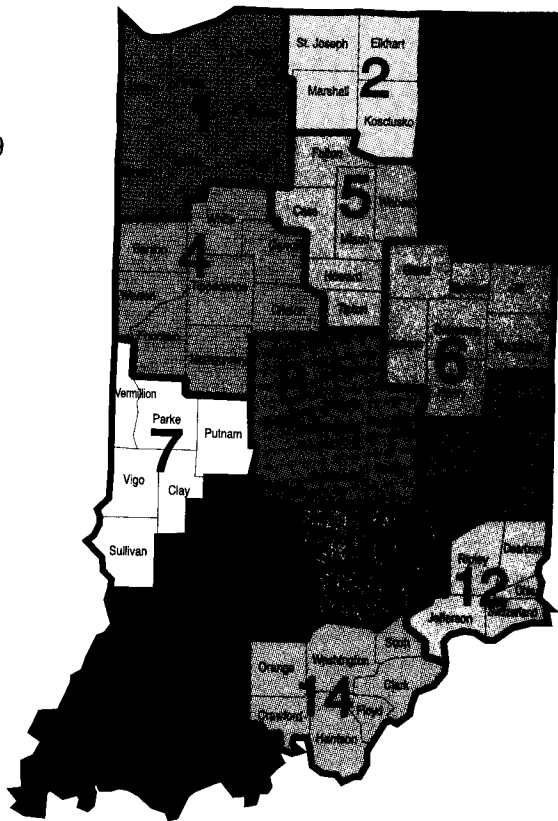
**Hon. Thomas Perrone**

Cass Superior Court #1  
200 Court Park, Room 401  
Logansport, IN 46947-3194  
(574) 753-7735 (P)  
(574) 753-7845 (F)

## District 6

**Hon. Mary Willis**

Henry Circuit Court  
1215 Race Street, Suite 340  
New Castle, IN 47362  
(765) 529-1403 (P)  
(765) 599-2498 (F)



## District 7

**Hon. Philip I. Adler**

Vigo Superior Court #2  
106 S. First Street  
Terre Haute, IN 47807  
(812) 462-3238 (P)  
(812) 232-4650 (F)

## District 8

**Hon. William J. Hughes**

Hamilton Superior Court #3  
One Hamilton Square, #215  
Noblesville, IN 46060-2614  
(317) 776-9709 (P)  
(317) 776-8586 (F)

## District 9

**Hon. Barbara Arnold Harcourt**

Rush Circuit Court  
100 E. Second Street, 3rd Floor  
Rushville, IN 46173-1887  
(765) 932-2078 (P)

## District 10

**Hon. Michael A. Robbins**

Lawrence Superior Court #1  
Court House Plaza, lower level  
918 16th Street, Suite 300  
Bedford, IN 47421  
(812) 275-3124 (P)  
(812) 277-2934 (F)

## District 11

**Hon. William E. Vance**

Jackson Circuit Court  
P.O. Box 315  
Brownstown, IN 47220  
(812) 358-6133 (P)  
(812) 358-4689 (F)

## District 12

**Hon. Michael G. Witte**

Dearborn Superior Court  
215 W. High Street  
Lawrenceburg, IN 47025-1999  
(812) 537-1040 (P)  
(812) 532-2032 (F)

## District 13

**Hon. Dean A. Sobecki**

Daviess Superior Court  
200 E. Walnut Street  
Washington, IN 47501-2759  
(812) 254-8671 (P)  
(812) 254-8645 (F)

## District 13

**Hon. Wayne S. Trockman**

Vanderburgh Superior Court  
Courts Building, Civic Center Complex  
825 Sycamore St., Room 116  
Evansville, IN 47708-1885  
(812) 435-5407 (P)  
(812) 435-5635 (F)

## District 14

**Hon. Terrence Cody**

Floyd Circuit Court  
311 W. First Street, Room 417  
New Albany, IN 47150-5856  
(812) 948-5455 (P)  
(812) 948-4735 (F)